HS SUGGESTS THAT LEADING WHITE LEAGUERS BE DECLARED HANDITTI, AND THIED BY MILITARY COMMISSION-A DAY OF QUIET PROTESTATION-THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE CONGRES-SI INAL COMMITTEE.

The condition of uffairs in New Orleans yester-Gay was very quiet. The Legislature did nothing of importance. The day seems to have been devoted chiefly to protesting by the discomfited Bemocrats who attempted to steal the State gov-ernment. The Cotton Exchange, Chamber of Commerce and squads of merchants indulged in protests, intermingled with prease to Liberty and free government which border upon blasphemy, when compared to the recent acts of rapine, blood

shed and usurpation of their partisans.

The Democratic press, with one accord, con-demns the acts of Sheridan and his forces. But the presence and prompt action of the little General seem to have operated as a cooler to the hot blood of these tyrants. The method he proposes for restering peace and order among them will not be very much to the relish of these rioters. Their brethren, the Democrats of Spring-neld, Illicois, have called an indignation meeting. in order no give full expression to their sym-

GENERAL SHEET DAN TO GENERAL BELNNAP. NEW CHLEANS, Jun. 5 .- General Sheridan has ent the following dispatch to Secretary Bel-

Head on Military Division Missocht, & New Orlhans, La, Jeduary & 1852. 4 How. W. W. Belkaup, Secretary of War, Washing-

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely re-moved and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banchiti they could be tried by military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should, in justice to law and order, and peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country. be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them ban-ditti no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.
P. H. Shrnidan,

Lieutenaut General, U. S. A. The city is very quiet to day. No unusual demenstrations in any quarter. The military still occupy the State-house. PROTEST OF JOHN M'EXERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The following explains

New College's January 5, 1875. Twhis Everliency U. S. Grant, President of the Uni-In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the acts of the military forces of the United States on yeslenday in the occupation of the State-house, in the forcible ejection by troops of the members of the Legislature and elected Speaker of the House had the subsequent organization of the House by the direct and forcible intervention of the military. I affirm, before the whole American people, that the action on the part of the military in this city yesterday is subversive of the republican institutions of this free country.

JOHN MCENERY.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. New ORLEANS, Jan. 5 .- Before the Congres sional committee last night General Hazard, a cotton merchant, formerly of the Federal army, testified that he found no difference in the treatment received by the whites or blacks on account of politics; neither saw nor heard of any intimidation at the last election.

J. E. Dixon, ir., lawyer of this city, testified that one Democratic negro was assaulted on ac-count of his politics; he requested the arrest of several Republican per roes who had assaulted Democratic negroes, which requests were refused; he is one of the organizers of the Crescent

deny negroes any of their rights or privileges.

The White League was not out for interference at the State house yesterday. The general opinion at present among the White League is that a reserv to arms now would be folly.

Rev. C. Hunt, a Methodist minister, testified that at Alexandria during the election he noticed

that many colored people voted the Conservative ticket. Saw no attempt to control votes. Dr. C. Trerevant testified that several negroes declared that they had been forced to vote the

knew of no secret organization known as the Black League.

Mr. Dumassey, of Iberia, knew of no intimi-

dation whatever; was United States supervisor; knew of a colored Democrat who was murdered for making a Democratic speech. Several other parties testified that they knew of no one being discharged for voting the Demo-

TESTIMONY OF GOV. HAHN Before the Congressional committee to-day, ex-Governor Hahn testified: Am a member of the Legislature now in session: I do not think Gen. De Trobriand entered the House until the res lution was passed appointing a committee of three to ask the presence of Gen. De Trobriand, who restored order in the lobby, according to the re-Wiltz and his conferres left; therefore, I am unafter they left we reorganized, and a nomination for Speaker was made; I being the only nominee was declared elected; after I was declared elected Speaker, Mr. Lowell called my attention to the presence of the soldiers; they dently took the hint that their presence could at the beginning: don't know how many members were present at the first organization, or at the time the election for Speaker took place.

It was finally agreed that the counsel for each party be allowed four days in which to file briefs with the committee.

J. H. Beckwith testified as to acts of intimida-

tion against Republicans since July, 1874; he could not particularize because the complaints have been so numerous in the northern part of the State : the Coushatta affair and other acts of violence have produced a feeling of insecurity: the negroes throughout the State feel that they have not their proper rights and privileges and the protection of law: they would join together against any race if they thought they could obtain protection. In the cases of arrests made in the parishes on charges were brought here, in several instances I was convinced the arrests had been made in error The witness declined to answer as to the per-sonal character of Gor. Kellogg.

JUDGE ALEXANDER WALKER testified: The condition of the colored laboring classes is very much improved; a better feeling exists between them and the white people; po litically they show a desire to have as little to do with politics as possible; in a business point of view I consider the condition of the State is pitiable beyond all precedent.

M. J. CUNNINGHAM, OF NATCHITOCHES, testified that he used harsh language toward Twitchell, but it was at the opening of the campaign, and for personal reasons, arising from of fensive remarks addressed to him by Twitchell, (Note.) Twitchell asserted that he had been intimidated by Cunningham.

J. L. Baden, of Iberia, testified that in that

men read Crosby's card the day before on the road, and it said for all to come in; think Gov. and in the adjoining parishes for several months Ames' name was signed to it. past it has been impossible for a person express ing Republican proclivities to live in tranquility. Threats of violence against blacks who voted the Republican ticket had the effect of creating informed the committee in advance that he would not swear to tell all he knew, as he did not feel safe in doing so. The only part of any interest in his testimony was that his house had been considerable excitement in the parish. Person ally be knew of several instances where the homes of negroes have been burned and men killed, just searched three times for his needle gun, and, as a matter of prudence, he had afterwards ip; that he had heard threats against him, but because they were Republicans. The perpetrators have been arrested.
TESTIMONY OF GOV. MELLOGO. ing declined to answer questions as to threats fully, the room was cleared and he was exam-ined privately for a few moments. When the

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.-At 2 o'clock the Congressional committee repaired to the State-house and took the testimeny of Gov. Kellogg with regard to the orders upon which the military had acted on Monday. He stated that Saturday he received an official report of the acting chief of police that an attempt would be made on Monday to forcibly install the persons whom the offi cial returns did not show to have been elected. He transmitted this letter to Gen. Emory with the request that such disposition be made of the United States forces as would prevent a collision and bloodshed. On the following day General H. J. Campbell, who had been assigned under General Longstreet to the command of the State forces protecting the State bouse and approaches, was sent with a personal letter of authorization to confer with General Emory on this subject. He returned with the inon that orders had been issued to have the t, nited States troops in the vicinity of the State hot'se, so as to preserve peace in case of a dis-turb thee on the day of the convening of the Legislature. Between 12 and 1 o'clock a number membars rushed into the Executive office, and that Mr. Wilts and others had violently snized possession of the hall or House of Representatives; that Wiltz had required to eat, the roll of the members, as cer-

sified by the Secretary of State. Before he had

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. finished the calling of the roll the clerk himself entered with the original roll in his possess and confirmed this statement. Subsequently statement, signed by fifty-two of the members, being a majority of the legal members on the MEETINGS OF VARIOUS STATE LEGroll-call, was presented to him, stating that the

other forty-nine members and a number of other persons had taken forcible possession of the hall, and had refused them the right to vote on the question of organization, and calling upon him for protection. Upon this he wrote to General Emory, and subsequently, being informed that a large and excited crowd was closing around the State-house, he requested the officer in charge of the United States troops to move his force in front of the main entrance of

the State-house, which was done. Afterwards he learned from the police, whom he had directed to take steps in accordance with the request made to him by the fifty-two members, that the Hall of Representatives had been closed by per-sons claiming to be sergents-at-arms, and the doors would have to be forced if they were to obtain admittance. He then felt it his duty, as a conservator of the peace, to ask General De Tro-briand, in charge of the troops, to clear the hall of all persons not entitled to be present. He sub w learned from General De Trobriand that he had previously been called upon by Mr. Willis to clear the lobby, and that a committee of Democratic members had been sent to him to make that request. In reply to Mr. Potter Gov. Kellogg said, he did not think under the present

circumstances the State government could main tain itself without the support of the United States forces, and probably had been in the same position since the 14th of September last. He added as his evolunation that the great bulk of supporters of his government were in the country, engaged in peaceful industrial pursuits, and

tion at all, and that an intelligent, disciplined

MISSISSIPPI.

THE CONCRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

ing between Dr. Hunt, Col. Miller and Owens'

men, which did not differ materially from the

evidence of those gentlemen. I did not see any

colored men fire: saw three dead negroes after

sixty citizens, and asked who I was going to vote

he had been afraid to come in to vote, and always

carried arms, and was then armed with a loaded

had fied through the cane and briars to bis home

after the firing began; he knew of three of these

the day before by Preacher Nelson Miles, whose

order was for all to come, and that it was their duty to come: he was armed with a revolver; had

heard there was trouble between the whites and

blacks, and thought it was the duty of the blacks to stand together: always voted the Republican

ticket, because all the others voted it, and it was

secording to the instructions of the leading men

some colored men voted the Democratic ticket;

only knew one white man who voted the Repub-

lican ticket. He denied that the blacks had any

who cammanded a company in the fight, detailed the formation of his company out of a club similar

to the Tax League, and then the march to Vicks-

burg; was positive that his men were fired on first from an ambush near the Shirley bouse; their

reason for coming was to help defend Vicksburg.

us it was believed that if the blacks carried the

day they would drive all the whites out of the county; he said Andy Mack had left his neigh-

body of armed negroes, and had gone to Jackson. His description of the fight was similar to those

already reported. He stated that Mack's com-

any, before leaving Haynes' Bluff, had gone to

ammunition there was in the store, and then left,

When his command went to bury Mr. Brown, who

had searcely left the house of his father in law

when he saw three negro videttes sitting in the read, with guns resting on their hips. Haited the

procession and called on three young men to go and see what the negroes wanted. The videttes

heard me tell the young men, and when the party

approached them they fired on my men, and at

cane. Wm. Vaughn, one of the young men sent

the negroes fied through the cane. The body of

Brown was then taken back to the house and

AMBROSE BROWN, COLORED,

Bill Vick, was walking up Washington street, when Captain Cowan came charging up with a pistol and said, "You g-d d-d black s-s of

-s get off the pavement." I said, "Captain, I

didn't know it was any harm." and just then he

me: the ball is in there yet: Dr. Hunt told me it

EMILY BOYD, COLORED,

entry novn, colored, testified that she heard jue card read in church the day before the fight fer all the colored men

to come in to (Salivate) Crosby; the men all got long with the rest, and went; her husband was

killed on Thursday; went and got his body and

took it home; saw three other dead bodies. To Mr. Specr: Sampson Gaunin read the ne

co at church; the names of Governor Ames and

Crosby were signed to it: he said he would ring

LOUISA BANGS, COLORED,

estified: Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the day

the fight five white men came to her house, three

and a half miles out on the Jackson road, after

the firing had ceased, and calling my husband out told him to hold their borses; two of them

dismounted and came in, and asked my son, aged

eighteen years, if there were any arms; he told them there was a pistol in the loft; one of them

got it down; the other struck at my son with a

gun; the latter ran out of the house, and the men went after him and fired two shots; the men came

back soon, and told my husband to slip out, and

then one of them shot him through the neck,

killing him instantly; my son and husband were named Roberts; I have six more children; after

shooting my husband the men left; I went to look for my son and found him fifty yards dow

been shot in the back and breast; I asked the men before they fired not to kill my poor hus

women's husbands: I do not know who these men

were; my husband and son had been at home all

day; they said if they stayed at home nobedy

would hurt them. To Mr. Speer: Heard colored

WILLIAM WOODS, COLORED,

o one had ever attempted to hurt him. He has

doors were reopened the chairman / Mr. Conger

his testimony even in secret would be published at Washington and sent all over the country,

CHARLES SWITH, COLCRED.

was the next witness examined. The princip

Pryor and others. The examination of this wit:

nowder had been taken from his house by Dr

nsumed the remainder of the session. He de ned to give the history of the keg of powder

hinting at danger to himself. He told who bought and sent it to his house. His evidence was

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPLOSIÓN PROM PIEE-DAMP.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Rotherham. Yorkshire, says an explosion by fire-damp took place in the coal mines there this morning, kill-

BISHOP MARTIN DEPOSED.

See. The bishop is absent from England.

Judgment has been rendered in the Ecclesias-ical Court removing Bishop Martin from his

The committee adjourned.

ing eight persons.

and that Woods had again declined to testify

said that the committee had notified Wo

and, and they answered they have killed our

the church bell at daylight for all to meet.

would be dangerous to attempt to cut it out.

tified that on the morning of the fight he, with

ried the next day. Andy Mack was afterwards

same time about 300 shots were fired at then

rns' store, and, after striking him, took all the

idea of committing any violence in Vicksburg.

Shearman, counsel for the defendant, opened the argument, which he based on the statement that a judge taking the initiatory steps in a case must continue the case until the end. that the large element opposed to his adminis-tration resided in the city, the seat of govern-ment, and many of them had no industrial avoca-

Mr. Tracey argued that this case was on the calcular of part one, over which Judge McCue presided; that the jury box was "in the custody armed minority could overcome a large majority unarmed, undisciplined and peacefully disposed, of the elerk of part one, and that it was utterly impossible for one judge to hand over the court to another after the trial of the case had been commenced byt him." Mr. Beach said he understood the trial of this Vickshum, Miss., Jan. 5.—The committee met at w20 o'clock. Henry Massey detailed the meer.

ISLATURES.

FLORIDA-ALABAMA- MISSISSIPPI-DEM-

TILTON-BEECHER

JUDGE M CUP DECLINES TO THY THE CASE.

NEW YORE, Jan. 5.—The City Court of Brook-

cided to argue the matter as to which judge

should conduct the trial before they decided to argue the matter before Judges McCue, Nellson and Reynold in the trial term part of the City

Court. Prior to this Judge McCuc announced his determination not to conduct the trial. The lawyers on the opposite sides then adjourned to

where the three justices were sitting and opened

an argument on this subject. Among those present in the court-room when the argument

was opened were Beecher, Tilton and Moulton,

but shortly after the argument began Beecher left and went to his home.

According to the argument it was held that no

udge had the right to transfer the trial of a cause

hause would occupy the entire term, and that Judge Neilson would hold the term. Mr. Wm. M. Everts also argued the matter, and when the counsel had got through the judges took a recess until 10:20, when they stated that they would make known their decision.

the fight. Just before the August election I had been stopped on Washington street by fifty or Upon the conclusion of the recess, Judge Mc-Cue took his seat on the bench. He said he had come to the conclusion, and would so rule, that for; told them this was a free country, and I would vote as I pleased; Marshal Butcher came up and released me. Witness also testified that they could hold two terms of the court. He could not understand the trial began yesterday, and would therefore send the case into Judge Neilson for trial, where any further questions, if raised, could be settled. He had been very much annoyed at expressions thrown out at various times as to what particular judge the case should be sent for trial. This, he said, was his own opinion, uninfluenced by the other judges. He described the meeting with the whites substantiantially the same as Owens, and said that he then directed counsel to proceed to the other om, where the drawing of the jury could be men being killed. He also testified that Crosby's order to come in was read at Mount Albon church

New York, Jan. 5 .- The clerk then proceeded to call the panel and on adjournment of the court three jurors had been chosen, namely; Louis H. Robinson, a broker; Griffin Halstead, hardware merchant, and Stephen Lewis, a baker.

NEW YORK.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR TILDER.
ALHANY, Jan. &.-Governor Tilden's message o the Legislature says that the debt at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, was \$17,491,000, showing a reduction during the year of \$3,699,000. The Governor refers to the provision already made, for the appointment of a board of five com-missioners to represent the State at the Centennial, and recommends the moderate appropriations which will be required to defray the necessary expenses of the commission and enable the State to take such part in the exhibition as will testify our sense of the greatness of the event corated. He recommends careful legisla tion for the punishment of fraud and malversa-tion of public officials, the present law being entirely inadequate to the needs of the community He takes strong ground in favor of local self-govnal question and national finances. Upon the question of the resumption of specie payment, he says it is quite clear that the problem ought to be worked out without costing the country anything like such disturbances in its business

ernment during the last ten years have repeat-The natural causes which affect trade may be foreseen, and all dealers can calculate them with equal advantages in everything except their own differences in intelligence and judgment. But the action of an official conducting the largest financial operations in the country, and exercising dominion over the circulatory credits that are part of the machinery by which the mass of pri to create in all industries uncertainty, confusion

and miscalculation.
Of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amend forward, was shot through the body and died next day. My men returned the fire, but hit no one, as ments to the Constitution be says: "These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter: they are and must be final. All captured in Yarco county and put in jail. Wil-lism Patterson and A. A. Hager went after him. and afterwards reported that he attempted to escape, and was shot and killed. upon the questions of the present and the future. not upon those of the settled and final past."

> PENNSYLVANIA HARRISHURG, Jan. 5 .- The Governor's message will not be sent to the Legislature till to-mor

The Democratic House canons met this a m They were unable last evening to amicably nominate more than their Speaker and chief clerk. The committee then appointed remained in cession until after midnight, by which time they had filled all the various effices to the dissatisfaction, however, of the majority of the mmediately upon opening, a row commenced and continued until 11 o'clock. A two hours' fight was productive of nothing. They failed to nominate any additional officers, though the report of the committee was tabled by a vote of 70 to 35 The caucus will meet again. The caucus of Republican Senators reassembled this morning and took some action looking to a change in the rules of the Senate, by which a majority of the

majority of the chamber. ALABAMA.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. Monne, Jan. 8.—The Congressional commit-mittee for investigating affairs in Alabama met here on Saturday, the 2d instant. They divided into two sub-committees—Judgo Buckner and General Abright to investigate matters in the interior of the State, and Messrs, Coburn, Cannon and Luttrell to investigate matters in the city of Mobile. Albright and Buckner concluded their inquiries in Mobile last night and left for Livingston. The other sub-com close here to-night, and will proceed to Mont gomery at once. The ditizens of Mobile, being

VEST OFFERTE DISSATISFIED
with the course pursued by the majority of
the committee in the Evestigation of the
matters committed to their charge, have this evening presented to Mr. A. Luttrell a protest against the course of investigation which had been thus pursued, and which was signed by a very large number of the pusiness

FRANCE. RUNORED MESSAGE PROM THE PRESIDENT. Pauss, Jan. 5.—It is stated that another mes-sage from MacMahon to the Assembly, urging it to vote on constitutional laws, is about to be sen

GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE The new opera-house was opened to night with great ceremony and a brilliant display, preparaions for the event baving been made for a long time past. Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, Gen. L'Ad-mirault, the Lord Mayor of London, Duke D'Aumale, King Alfonso and ex-Queen Isabella o Spain, the ex-King of Hano

Christine Nilsson, who was to have sung in the "Hamlet" and "Faust," was ill and un able to appear. Changes were consequently made in the programme, the fourth act and grand chorus from "William Tell" and the fourth act of the "Huguenots," being substituted for the selections from "Hamlet" and "Faust." The inauguration was a grand success. Garnier, architect of the opera-house, was called out and received with prolonged applause.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. New York, Jan. 5.—Plymouth Church was crowded this evening at the annual auction of sents. Mr. Breeher was present, and spoke of the prosperity of the church through all vicissi-tudes, even when the papers recommended reli-ing its ministers in the dust during the slavery agitation. Although arrived at that period of life when most men expected rost from labor, he was unable to do so, but he accepted his trials in patience and trust in God, whom he preached The sales ranged from \$550 down to \$10. Last year's sales amounted to \$45,446, and this year to \$70,819. Among the highest bidders were H. B. Clallin and Henry C. Bowen.

PERPARATIONS TO RECEIVE ALPONSO. MADRID, Jan. 5.—Preparations are being made at Earcelona for the reception of King Alfonso The city is to be illuminated, and the troops are to be reviewed by His Majesty. A LOAN TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Bank of Spain has advanced the Government 40,000,000 reals. MESSAGE OF GOV. TILDEN-PENNSYLVA-NIA LEGISLATURE NOT ORGANIZED-QUAST EXCOGNITION.

Paris, Jan. 5.—All the great powers have authorized their representatives at Madrid to enter

OCRATIC CONVENTION IN NEW HAMP-SHIRE - TESTIMONY TAKEN AT VICKSinto semi-official relations with the new govern WITHDRAWAL OF AID FROM DON CARLOS

The ex-King of the Two Sicilies has visited Al-fonro, and arrared him that Counts Caserta and lyn was crowded to-day with persons to hear the commencement of the trial of Tilton's suit against Beecher. The counsel, after consultation, de-Bari will withdraw from the Carlist cause. THE APPROACH OF THE PLEET. A Spanish fleet, consisting of three iron-clads will arrive at Marseilles to morrow to meet King

Alfonso, who leaves Paris at 5 o'clock in the

LONDON, Jan. 6-5:30 a. m.-The Times corre spondent at Biarritz telegraphs that he is authorized to deny the report of the conversation between Prima De Rivera and Serrano, published in the Times of Japuary 1, in which the former gave notice of his intention of proclaiming Alfonso king. On the contrary, Rivera six weeks ago gave pledges of loyalty to the administration of

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

another judge when it was once called on the DEMOCRATIC STATE BOMINATIONS. CONCORD. N. H., Jan. 5 .- The Democratic State convention met this morning. The convention is one of the largest ever held here. Hiram R. Roberts was naminated for Governor on the first ballot, and O. T. Pierce for railroad commis-

THE LIGISLATURE PAILS TO ORGANIZE.
TALLAHASSER, FLA., Jan. 5.—The Legislature met to-day. In the Senate the new members elect were sworn in, and adjourned without elect-ing a president. In the Assembly three ballots were had for Speaker without a result. Both Houses adjourned till 12 m. to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Col. R. J. Hinton, formerly of this city, has associated himself with the editorial staff of the Boston News, which is now publishing a morning edition. Senator Jones has not yet left the Pacific coast Senator Conover is in Florida giving his aid in

the election of a Republican United States Senator from that State. Congressman Schumaker's connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy was like the famous "S. C." checks—only a "chronological coincidence." So the Democratic Brooklyn Eagle has discovered. An Alteona man claims to have a pair of traces used by John Brown at Harper's Ferry. It has been hitherto generally supposed that the old man was so effectually wiped out that there were no traces of him left.

Senators Hamlin, Stockton, Bayard, Ramsey, Gilbert, Chandler and Carpenter, all being slightly interested in the elections to be held next week for their successors in the next Congress, are in their respective States waiting for the Legislatures thereof to make a decision.

It seems that General Morgan L. Smith did not commit suicide, but died of congestion of the lungs. We are glad to know that the shadow of self-destruction does not cloud the name of this gallant soldier. He was against us in war, and a Republican since the war, but no less was bouored by all who knew him as a renerous, free handed, open-hearted man, who did not sympa-thize with the repressive and vindictive policy of the party to which he was attached .- Petersburg

LIQUOR DEALERS."

FORMATION OF AN ASSOCIATION. night at Sungerbund hall, Mr. John Russell the chair, and George Holmes, secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a bill in lieu of the one submitted by Mr. Morrill, asked furth:r time to report, as ined the laws relative to the traffic in liquor, and

necessary for the bill. The committee had examined the laws relative to the traffic in liquor, and are satisfied that the old law on this subject is sufficient for all purposes.

The request of the committee was granted.

Mr. Juenemann thought the intention from the beginning of the meeting was to make a permanent liquor dealers' association, and he favored going to work at once. He inveed to go into election of permanent officers.

Mr. Browning suggested that a committee be appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

Air. Juenemann moved that the officers be selected for the period of one year. Adopted.

Nr. Bach moved that the present officers be chosen to serve for the ensuing year. Agroed to.

Mr. Russell, on assuming the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and said some people would not consider the office of president of the Liquor Dealers' Association much of an honor, but he was proud to hold the position. He did not consider the man who sells liquor in the wrong, but the person who drinks it. He saw before him men with as honest hearts as are in the country. The temperance lecturers claim that the seller is responsible for drunkenness. These people are endeavoring to drive respectable men out of the business. There is no good reason why a liquor dealer cannot be an honorable man. If a man buys a revolver and goes out on the street and commits murder, the man who seld the revolver is not responsible. He closed by again thanking them for the honor conferred on him.

Messrz. Schade, Abner, Browning, Robb, Heimus. Donnelly and Worsch were appointed a committee to drait a constitution and by-laws.

After the transaction of some routine basiness necessary for the organization, the meeting ad-

MARYLAND.

ecereary for the organization, the meeting ad

LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS. [Corresponsence of The National Republican, ] ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1875. To-day was the date when the convention of the Anne Arundel county Grangers was to be held, Owing to some misunderstanding but few of the ocal granges were represented. Mr. James S. Robinson occupied the chair. The only business transacted was the adjournment of the conven tion to meet here at 11 a. m., on the 19th of the present month, the third Tuesday of January, to which meeting a representation of the local grappes is desired.

Commander John A. Howell and Lieutenan cummander Merrill Miller have reported fo duty at the Naval Academy, Lieutenant Commander Miller takes charge of the ships, relieving Commander N. H. Farquhar, who assume the superintendence of the academy grounds.

The store of Miss Mary Stewart, on St. George street, was entered New Year's night and robbed of about \$500 worth of goods, principally of kid glover. The thieves entered the store by the frunt transfer.

There was a public installation of officers of a nere was a public installation of officers of the Annapolis Division, Nr. 1, Sensof Temper-ner, last night, at which the Rev. S. V. Leech, of Baltimore, delivered an address. Captains Jeremish Donngan and John F. Lutz, of Haltimore, recently committed to jail here, charged with a violation of the oyster laws, have given each 4500 ball, and been released from jail. The Court of Appeals resumed arguments to ty, Judges Miller, Abrey and Robinson on the

THE COURTS.

SPECIAL TERM-MR. JUSTICE WYLIE. This court opened its January term yesterday. as was engaged as follows:

McAllister vs. McAllister. Order ratifying sale and for conveyance by trustee.

McLean vs. Young. Order refusing to set aside

Clark, executer, vs. Pugh. Decree for sale of land.
In re. Anlesa Brown. Order committing infant
to the custody of mother until fourteen years of Calvert vs. Powell, Order appointing B. H. Varner receiver.

Hoover vs. Hoover. Order confirming auditor's Alexander vs. Dennison et al. Order restrain-

Alexander vs. Pennicus u. a., high sale.
Hilton vs. Hilton. Order for hearing in the General Term in the first instance.
Truesdale vs. Cassin. Order ratifying sale.
Gant vs. Mcuselle, Order confirming sale and referring case to anditor,
Hisson vs. Mason and Martin vs. Williams.
Decree taking bill for confessed. Adjourned. CIRCUIT COURT - CHIEF JUSTICE

CARTTER.

This court was engaged as follows:

W. H. Jones vs. the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The case occupied the court the entire day. The evidence was concluded, and the case argued by Mr. Carrington, ir., for the pisintiff, and Mr. Worthington for the defendant. The argument will be concluded to-day. CRIMINAL COURT-MR. JUSTICE MAC-ARTHUR.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday:
Eugene Sweeny, on an information for uniswfully keeping a bar-room, was convicted. A motion in arrest of judgment was filed.

John Campbell, under information on the safe charge, was convicted. Annual Control of the Cases of Nolle prosequis were entered in the cases of Pred Priedman and August Bacchus on the same The case of Valentine Grereer on the charge of unlawfully keeping a bar-room was not concluded. Adjourned.

PROBATE COURT-MR. JUSTICE OLIN. In this court yesterday the will of Francis S. Walsh was admitted to probate. The will devises the estate to trustees for the benefit of the children, a partition to take place upon the comirg of age of the youngest child. Adjourned.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS IMPORTANT CARINET MEETING ON

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-RACY SKETCH OF THE CON-GRESSIONAL DEBATES-BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY-APOSTLE CANNON-LETTER OF SECRETARY BRISTOW-THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

The session of the Cabinet yesterday was the longest held since the important discussions of the Virginius affair, and the consequent compilcations with Spain. The session was opened promptly at noon, with all the members present, and lasted until 3 o'clock. The first subject which came up for discussion, it is understood, was the situation in Louisiana, and on this subject the discussion lasted some time. Several dispatches received by the President, Attorney General Williams and the Secretary of War, including the dispatch from Speaker Wilta to the President, protesting against the action of the United States military forces in electing him from the State-house on Monday, &c., were laid before the Cabinet. The information received by the Government does not differ from THE NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN reports of the events which

transpired at New Orleans on Monday. The Government, while fully appreciating the gravity of the step taken by the military, sees nothing in it to condemn, but, on the contrary, believes that it was fully justified by the action of the Consequatives in attempting to secure control of the Legislature by trickery. It transpired during the discursion that Gen. Sheridan is clothed with full powers to secure the protection of the legally recognized government, the Legislature, and to keep the peace generally, and it is thought he has ample force to accomplish this; if not he will be reinforced promptly on demand. After the Louisiana question was disposed of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands was discussed, and recmed to meet the full anproval of the President and Cabinet. It is probable that at an early day the President will send this matter to the Senate accompanied by a spe-

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL. Fresh from the discussion of Christmas turkeys, mincepies, New Year's receptions, and other holday enjoyments, the members of the Forty-third Congress assembled in their respective chambers yesterday for the discussion of weightier and more important matters. The day was a raw and chilly one without, but within the spacious halls of the marble pile it was cheerful and warm. The members all seemed in the best of humor, and as they exchanged salutations and greetings the looker-on little imagined that, though desultory in its character, one of the most exciting debates of the past decade was to take place in both

The Sepate was called to order promptly, and seated in their places, looking as serene and dig-nified as custom requires the members of that august body to be, were the leaders of the two great parties. Mr. Conkling were his usual smile, and greeted his friends with the courtly grace so peculiar to himself. Morton held his chair and returned the salutations of friends with case, but on his face there was that old look

SOLEMN DETERMINATION. Logan, bluff and manly, wandered about among the members, chatting lightly. Edmunds seemed upersy as he stroked his long beard and meditated upon the stirring events of the past two days, and mentally tought some solution for existing dangers. On the other side of the Cham-ber sat Thurman, working out the problem of how to best create excitement in the country. Halting occasionally to return the salutation of a friend or to take a dose of snull, near by, was the Delaware Senator, Sauisbury, a quiet lookeron, and Mr. Bogy in his seat appeared as wise as

the ball was opened in the shape of a resolution introduced by Mr. Thurman, calling upon the President for information about the Louisiana troubles. Mr. Conkling offered the mill suggestion that a proviso be added, "if not inco patible with the public interests." This did not suit the mover of the resolution, and he took oceasion of the suggestion to make capital for himsell by making a speech on the subject, in which action of the President in sending SHERIDAN TO NEW ORLEANS.

Promptly and effectively, with first a vein o sarcasm and then burling the naked truth, did Mr. Conkling reply, vindicating the Executive, who had simply in the premises performed a

sworn duty. The spark had been kindled, the gauntlet thrown down; the mipority had an opportunity of making little speeches and trying to make political capital, and did not intend to pass it idly by. One by one Saulsbury, Thurman, Bogy and others took the floor, and in the old inmiliatones of rebellions days justified the bloody and violent scenes of daily occurrence in the South as opposition to tyranny and oppression." Thurman mildly characterized the Ku. Kluy and White League murders as "homicides without authority of law," which brought from Mr. Edmunds a most sarcastic retort. Mr. Sanisbury spoke of the President as attempting to play the role of Cæsar, and mildly asserted that when such an event took place the American people would tear his robes from him. Then Gen. Logan got mad, and in ringing tones recalled some similar words uttered within the Chamber of members of the Democratic party during the

BABLY DAYS OF THE RESELLION. Mr. Thurman had in the meantime hunted up a few precedents, and by way of introducing them made another speech. Mr. Bogy got restless; there had been considerable talk but as yet he had not had his say, and as the Ohlo Senator conluded, his Missouri confrers arose and began abored effort, during which he complimented th labored effort, during which he complimented the White Leaguers for their resistance to tyranny, spoke of liberty, the American eagle, and kindred topics; found fault with the President for ordering Sheridan to New Orleans without the intervention of the War Department; said that he (the President) had thus assumed command of the army, and finally, as a concluding effort, likened the President to Osear, Cromwell and Napoleau, and complained that there were Senators on the floor who were the friends of Grant. It was Mr. Howe's turn next, and he gave Mr. Bogy a caustic reply to several of his propositions. Referring to the remark that the President had yesterday assumed command of the dent and yesterday assumed command of army, he said that in a small portion of the Co tution which he had read there was a section

men, and closed by stating that one of the truthful remarks of the gentleman was that Grant
had friends in the Senate, but that notwithstanding his great efforts in behalf of the Union he
had also enemies on the floor who willfully misrepresented and traduced him.

Mr. Morton's speech was full of the old time
fire. In words plainly and eloquently uttered he
charged that the Democratic Senators were the
applicists and defenders of a system of organized
murders in the Southern States, which were being committed for political purposes by the White
Leaguers.

Mr. Edmunds had another little speech, in
which the point was that because the Democracy LIBERTY TO MURDER

Leaguers.

Mr. Edmunds had another little speech, in which the point was that because the Democracy had had a small success at the polls recently they need not think that the people of the country would take any stock in defending such outrages as are daily reported in the Southern States; in fact, they might just as well make up their minds that the fourteenth, affectenth and sixteenth smeatments would exist and their provisions be enforced, if it took as much blood and treasure to do it as it had to maintain the Union.

Other rentlemen followed in the same strain, as will be seen by the regular report of the proceed.

Other gentlemen followed in the same strat-will be seen by the regular report of the proc there was the usual bustle and confusion. Hand-

shaking was the order of the day until the gavel of the Speaker fell. Then came the introduction of bills, and then a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the army appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Hardly had the committee begun business before Mr. Book was up with an objection, which took the turn of an attack upon the army, and an assertion that he would not vote for the appropriation ! maintain the army if it was to be used ing the rights of citizens. He wanted more infor ing the rights of citizens. He wanted more infor-mation. In order that he could get it the commit-tee arcse, and General Butler got the floor. The Democrat's knew what was coming, and simulta-neously Messrs. Randall, Eddredge, Beck and Holman were on their feet. Mr. Butler moved to preceed to business on the Speaker's table, and in a moment there were half a dozen motions to adjourn and take a recess. Two hours were spent in fillbustering to prevent the motion of Mr. But-ler, which was occasionally interrunted by a runler, which was occasionally in ning debate. It had become

and by way of varying it Mr. But postponed the further postponed the further consideration of the b for one week, then allowed ample time to deba and amend it, the Upposition would agree not allibuster. The quartette of Democrats about mentioned all spoke at one and amend it, the typecate of Democrats about mentioned all spoke at once or wanted to, was evident that there would be some spice the talk. The other members began crowdin about Mr. Butler, and the debate was live The Democrats, or their four leaders, woo agree to nothing except to do all in their power to defeat the bill. They harped on the necessity was agreed to be all the companies the appropriation bill; said the circumstants. to defeat the out. I hey sarped on the necessity for passing the appropriation bill; said the civil rights bill could come up any time, and declared that Mr. Butler was only wasting time by attempting to get it before the House.

In reply, the General said that he considered

acted upon, and of far more importance than the cuiting off a few dollars from an appropriation. Sam Cex felt just then as though he would like to be a leader, too, and to that end borrowed a few moments of Mr. H.'s time, much to the disguest of Mr. Handall. Sunset created a sensation. His first sentence had scarcely been runded before the crowd around grew larger. He made one or two jumps, said civil rights was an abstract question—that the important question new was Louisiana. Mr. Huller took a step forward, and with significant gesture, said: "I am as anxious to get at Louisiana as you are." This created considerable applause. Mr. Cox resouned, and excitedly asked why they didn't haul off their soldiers. Mr. Butler inflimated that the reason was the spirit of rebellion and lawlessness was too rice. Mr. Cox thought a good question was "Why don" you give them peace:" to which the prompt response was: "I gare them peace once, and would like to do it again." This caused long appliause, which the Speaker vainly attempted to subduc; whereupon one of the members objected to the debate proceeding. Mr. Butler them moved that the House adjourn; which was agreed to, and the scene closed upon a day wasted.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII. The policy of entering into a reciprocity treaty with the Hawsiian Islands has been freely discurred on all sides since the advent of King Kalakaua in this country, and as it promises to be of mutual benefit to both nations, our leading men are disposed to look favorably on the whole question. The benefit to accrue from such an agreement will be largely felt by the people on the Pacific coast, and the advantages to the General Government are many. The traditional policy of the Government is never to hold any foreign and protection to our commerce in the North Pacific that no foreign Power should possess the islands or secure control over them. We are, in no hurry to annex the islands, however, as long as nothing threatens, but at the same time we can obtain the supremacy on them that in case of necessity it would be advisable to have friends in the Hawaiian Government. Rusiness on the islands has been greatly demoralised during the past three years, and it is evident that unless they can succeed in obtaining a treaty from the United States they must seek other markets.

The United States is the natural market for her products, and we can use all that the islands can produce without interfering with our own planters. The principal product of the islands is sugar, but it is of such a low grade that it does not come in competition with our own. Their other productions are also wanted on the Pacific coast, and in return our eastern and western manufactures can supply the islands with their requirements. Should the treaty be ratified by the Senate it will stimulate trade on the coast in many branches. The islanders are importing about \$2,000,000 worth of manufactured goods into their kingdom, all of which can be supplied by the United States. The principal imports into the islands are agricultural implements, wooden and iron manufactures and lumber, and their exports sugar, hides, tropical fruits, &c. It will be an interchange of the tropical products for those of the temperate zone, and vice versa. It is the desire of the people on the Pacific coast to draw closer the relations of the two countries for their mutual good, and that can only be attained through a reciprocity treaty in the absence of any desire on the part of Hawalians to become part of the Union as a Territory. The largest portion of the foreign residents on the islands are Americans, who, if the treaty is concluded, will be en-

abled to remain in the kingdom, and who will give shape and form to the future of that country. BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE. Bills were introduced— By Mr. Sargent: To make the pay and relative rank of civil engineers in the navy the same as now fixed by law for naval constructors. Also, to protect postal rights of inmates of insane asylums.

Also, bill making provision for an oriental college. [It proposes to invest the Japanese indem-nity fund in five per cent. United States bonds, and devote the interest thereon to the endowment of a free oriental college, in connection with the University of California, the interest to be paid over to seven trustees appointed by the President of the United States.] Referred to Committee on

Foreign Relations. By Mr. Edmunds: To facilitate the disposition of cases in the United States Supreme Court. [It ments of the United States circuit courts shall not be subject to re-examination by the United States Supreme Court, unless the matters in disrute shall exceed the value of five thousand dol. s, instead of two thousand dollars, as now limited; also, that judgments in admiralty cases decided by United States circuit courts shall state limited to a determination of the sufficiency of the facts, and to such rulings as may be excepted to at the time and presented in a bill of exceptions.] Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY. The following bills were reported adversely from Finance Committee and indefinitely post,

House bill haing the amount of legal-tender notes at \$400,000,000. House bill authorizing gold-note banks to issue circulation to the extent of ninety per cent, on amount of United States bonds deposited as security. Senator Stewart's money on legal tenders, United States currency of gold as security. Senator Alcorn's bill making United States coins a legal tender for amounts of \$100 was reported adversely, but placed on the calendar. Senator Davis' bill to reduce the tax on circulation of State banks to an amount equato that paid by national banks was reported adversely, but, on motion of Mr. Sargent, was placed

THE ANSWER TO WOOD'S RESOLUTION. The Secretary of the Treasury will probably transmit to the House to-day his reply to the resolution of inquiry regarding rates of duties and changes therein, if any have been made, which was introduced by Hon. Fernando Wood. The letter covers copies of the ravised statutes, Treasury circulars promulgating the same, and a synopsis of the decisions of the Department rendered since the revised code went into effect with full explanations of such of them as reversed ment of the facts in the case, and fully vindicates the wisdom of the revision, as well as the justice, fairness and accuracy of the interpretation put upon that work by the Treasury officers

STATE DINNER, At the State dinner at the Executive Mansion last night there were present, besides the President and Mrs. Grant, the following distinguished guests: Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Mr. Jus tice and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Justice Swayne, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Field, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Strong, Mr. Justice Bradley, Mr. Justice Hunt, Senator and Mrs. Hager, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman K. Boss, Senator Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Miss Borie and Miss Leach, General and and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Colonel and Mrs. Fred.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY. The Postmaster General, a few days ago, decided to suspend the payment of the subsidy granted the Pacific Mail Steamship Company until he had obtained the opinion of the law offi-cer of the Government as to the propriety of making further payments. The Attorney Gen eral yesterday rendered an opinion that there is no authority of law for such a course, and the sum now due will be paid. The amount of subsidy is about \$100,000 annually, and it is paid in quarterly installments.

THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH The House Committee on Elections will mee m Thursday, to take up the Harleton resolution in regard to the expulsion of Delegate Cannon from the House as a practical polygamist. Gen. Maxwell, the late contestant for the seat and city and has some important evidence touching the ease to lay before the committee.

THE WITNESS IRWIN. Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will arrive in the city to-day, and the Pacific Mail Company subsidy will bere sumed. Mr. Irwin, the recusant witness, will probably be taken before the bar of the House, he having sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to face the ordeal. GOLD BANKS

The Finance Committee have agreed to report favorably Senator Hager's bill amending the law which limits the circulation of gold banks to \$1,000,000. The bill was framed for the purpose of allowing the Bank of California, which has a capital of \$0,000,000, to utilize it by an increase of circulation.

THE RICHINGS-BERNARD CONCERT. Those present at the costume concert given by this troupe at the Congregational church last night were more than delighted. They were somewhat surprised, however, that the auditorium was not crowded. Its acoustical properties are of a superier character for musical exhibitions. The programme of isst evening was entirely new, and was executed in the most spirited and artistic manner. Mrs. Richings-Bornard was in excellent voice, and fairly excelled her best efforts of the old days of the English opers troupe. The comicalities of Mr. Hernard drew forth continued rounds of approval, while his eschinations proved so contagious as to threaten the entire audience with hysteria. The quaint old-time costumes, the knitting, the powdered wigs, and the staid manners of the group, combined to give pleasing effect to the magnificent music. The latter was scientific, and cultivated to a degree. The quartette of male voices was the best we have ever heard. The last concert of the course will be given to-night. Those who remain away will be the losers. night were more than delighted. They were

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL ETIQUETTEILLUSTRATED IN THE SENATE.

PEREMPTORY DEMAND UPON THE PRESI-DENT FOR INFORMATION-MR. THURMAN THE CHAMPION OF DISCOURTESY-A FRICY DEBATE-FILLIBUSTERING IN THE ROUSE ON CIVIL RIGHTS - LOUISIANA MADE THE FIGURE-HEAD IN BOTH HOUSES. TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1873.

SENATE.
The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill in reference to restoring to market certain homestead lands in Michigan, with an amendment adopted by the House, declaring that the minimum at which the land shall be sold shall be \$2.10 per acre.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Bouwwell, was re-

committed to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of the Amer ican Iron and Steel Association against the pend-ing Canadian reciprocity treaty. Foreign Af-Mr. LOGAN presented the memorial of ten thousand soldiers of Illinois, asking the passage of a bill to equalize bounties. Military Affairs. Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial of the mayor and council of Burlington, Iowa, asking the improvement of the hardor at that place Commerce.

Commerce,
Mr. HAGER presented a memorial of the city
of San Francisco, asking payment for the im-Mr. HAGER presented a memorial of the city of San Francisco, asking payment for the improvement of the streets in front of the public buildings in that city, Appropriations.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of numerous school dealers of Philadelphia, in relevence to the tax on tebacco. Finance.

Mr. SAEGENT presented a memorial of the California battalion, which served in the war of the rebellion, asking that they be allowed their traveling expenses from the place of their discharge to their homes. Military Affairs.

Mr. CUNKLING presented a memorial of Mosset Taylor and other shipowers: ork, asking to be allowed to part 10014 in the smenter of the control of the control

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced off to facilitate the disposition of eases in the Supreme Court, and for other purposes. Judiciary.
Mr. HITCHCOUK introduced bill for relief of Wright J. McCann. Indian Affairs.
Mr. MITCH EJL introduced bill to reimburse the State of Oregon for expenses incurred in the Modoc war. Military Affairs.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution re-uesting the President to communicate to the enate whether any portion of the army of the inited States, or any officer or soldier of the United States, have, in any omeer or soldier of the United States, have, in any manner, interfered or meddled with or sought to control the organization of the Legislature of Louislana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst., and especially whether any persons claiming soats have been deprived thereof by the intervention of the United States forces; and, if so, the President inform the Senate by what law or authority of law such intervention has taken place. Schatch by what law of authority of haw such in-tervention has taken place.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that, in conform-ing to the usage of the Senate, Mr. TRURMAN should amend his resolution by adding "if in his judgment not incompatible with the public in-terests."

THURMAN did not agree with the Sena Mr. THURMAN did not agree with the Sunator. The resolution does not concern foreign affairs, but domestic affairs. It is not proper to leave this matter to the judgment of the President. It is for us to know the facts of that interference if it has taken piace. It is not a case of war for the people, but a case of war for the people. It is for the people to know by what warrant of law this intervention has taken piace.

Mr. CONKLING had no idea of affording the Senator this elequent and expressive speech. The words which he had suggested, he insisted, had always been the usage of the Senator attempts to distinguish this care from all other cases, and the topic, he says, does not concern our relations with foreign powers. If there is any propriety in leaving anything to

THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRESIDENT, hen he (Mr. Cl.) submitted that, in a cas then he (Mr. C.) submitted that, in a case like this, it is more proper to leave this matter to this discretion of the President than in many cases af-fecting our foreign relations. The circumstances surrounding this whole case are ominous; turbu, lence and disorder may prevail; peace, law and order may be trampled in the mire in the street order may be trampled in the mire in ine streets of New Orleas. In the uncertainty, the danger and grave peril which surrounds the sobject at which he aims his inquiry, it is for us, who have no facts upon which we can form a judgment, it is for us to say that, with all promptness, the President must communicate, so that it can be finished back to New Orleans, what has been done in respect to the employment, the disposition, the proximity of that power which may alone, of all other powers, trammel up a disorderly outbreak on one side or the other, unless we are to be blown about by the gusts of party passion. This recolution is one especially in which we shoul 'crave it to the President to say whether it is better to wire this information of the ore a week.

Mr. THURMAN dissented from the views of Mr. THURMAN dissented from the views of Mr. Conkins as to the usage of the Senate. In a time of peace he was not ready to admit that the answer to our resolutions should be left to the judgment or the prejudice or the interests of the President. The resolution only asks for a state-ment of what has occurred, not for any informa-tion as to future contemplated movements of the army. He defied the ingenuity of man to point out what pessible harm to the public interests could occur by the President answering this resoout what pessible harm to the public interests could occur by the President answering this resolution. He wanted to know this before he took his hat in hand and bowed his knee to the great majesty of the President and humbly solicit him to exercise his judgment whether he would answer this question. His colleague knew very well that in Onio there had once prevailed a state of affairs very similar to that which existed in Louisiana in reference to the organization of

NEVER HAVE LEFT COLUMBUS ALIVE.

In Pennsylvania, also, there had been a similar instance, and what would the people of that State have thought if the Federal Government had interfered. Louisians had the same rights in this respect and in all others as thio or Pennsylvania. He wanted to know whether, because of the first fatal step in foisting an illegal Governor upon the people of Louisians, that all liberty and all law in that State was to perish. He wanted to know who called for the use of the troops in Louisiana. He did not want this thing decided by talk about a tumultuous spirit. Great God! there would be a tigrallyous spirit in New York, in Ohio, in Michigan, if such things as this were attempted, if the will of a ministry commander was to override the win of a State.

Mr. CONKILING read from Earelay's Manual and from warlous precedents to prove that the NEVER HAVE LEFT COLUMBUS ALIVE.

Mr. CONKILING read from Excelsive Stanuar and from various precedents to prove that the usage of the Senate had been to leave to the judgment of the President the propriety of answering resolutions addressed to him.

Mr. MURTON said Mr. THURMAN argued as if this was a mandate to the President, as if he had a right to compel the Frestdent to answer his questions; but the resolution, as he has drawn it, leaves it entirely to THE DISCRETION OF THE PRESIDENT

to answer, as it requests him.

If we are to have information on this subject If we are to have information on this subject, let us have the whole story: let the whole stess go to the country. This can be done by adding to the inquiry whether he has information as to the existence of armed bodies of men hostile to the government of the State. We know how

MURDER AND ASSASSIBATION HAS NUN RIOT I.

and it may be that the Prosident has acted in the interest of humanity. He then alluded to the and it may be that the Prusident has acted in the interest of humanity. He then alluded to the testimeny of General Ogden, the commander of the White League, as to the objects and acts of that organization. We know all about Colfax and Coushatta and Vicksburg, and let us have the whole story. In view of the fact that murder is rampant in Louisiana; that there is no security for life and property for a large portion of the people of that State; that these men, covered with blood, are ready to commit fresh murders, and plunge the State into revolution, it may turn out on presentation of the whole facts that the President may have acted to deserve the thanks of the country.

Mr. HOWE stated that he would vote for the country.

Mr. HOWE stated by Mr. Cookilko. He wanted to know all the facts in the case. He was satisfied that the army had been used either to prevent the organization of the Legislature of Louisians, or to drive out a howling band of miscreants who were trying to break up that Legislature. He wanted to know how it was.

Mr. SAULSBURY, in answer to a query of Mr. Howe as to

in case the Fresident should decline to answer the resolution, said that he hoped it had not come to this pars, that any Crear could put on the purple gown and defy the representatives of the people. If this was so, and the House should not apply the the remedy, the American people would do it. They would tear the gown from the shoulders of this Them.

They would tear the gown from two save and this Cussar.

Mr. LOGAN characterized the language of Mr. SAULBURY as revolutionary, and said it reminded him of the inaguage used in this chamber and the threats made just prior to the war. He then commented on the condition of affairs in Louisians and other States of the South, and said that to-day there was in that section an organization as hostile as ever to the national authority, and as much determined as ever to get the political power in the South. He then remarked that he was no revolutionist he believed in determin

TO LAW AND TO THE PORMS OF LAW the result of elections; but he would say to hi friends on the other side of the chamber that i their friends in the South did not stop their mar

their friends in the South did not stop their mur-ders and outrages they would be made to do it, and he was in favor of using the army to stop them. He thought, further, that the men who approved of their damnable crimes were as bad as they. [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. THURMAN read from the Coagressional Gisle sevaral resolutions of inquiry addressed to the President, simply requesting him to commu-nicate information without the qualification will

0. 36.

Among them was a resolution introduced by HENRY CLAY, IN 1833, calling on President Jackson for a copy of a paper read at a Catinet meeting, in reference to the removal of deposits; and also one introduced by Mr. Edmunds, in 1858, calling on President Johnson sets whether he had established any new military department since August. 1857, and what were his reasons for such creation.

Mr. CONKLING said these were only spasmodic cases, and the point had not been made that the resolutions should be drawn according to the usage of the Senate. He then read from the Record varicas instances where the point had been made, and invariably the resolution of inquiry had been modified to meet it.

He (Mr. C.) only wished the usage of the Senate conformed to in this matter. He would say to the Senator from Ohio that he (Mr. C.) was just as anxious for all the facts in this matter to be presented as was that Senator, and he wished further to assure that Senator that when this whole subject was fairly before the Senate those on this side of the Cham ber would

NOT SHRINK PROM DESATE of the fullest character, and would not remain on the defensive.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had no doubt that the
President would communicate the information de-

Mr. EDMUNDS said be had no doubt that the President would communicate the information desired at the earliest moment it could be properly furnished, and it was only a matter of etiquetts whether the resolution should be couched in the sweat terms. The Senator from Ohio, after exhausting all his precedents, has failed to find a single one where, when this point was made, the unage had not been followed. The particular matter of importance at stake was whether the amendments to the Constitution were to be enforced, or whether they were, to use a favorite Western and Democratic term, to be frozen cut. So far as he was concerned, the honorable Senators on the other side were quite welcome to open an issue of this kind. Senators will find that they cannot cover up

open an issue of this kind. Senators will find that they cannot cover up

THE POLISES OF THE WHITE LEAGUE because of any temporary triumph at the elections. The people who rallied around the fing fitten years ago are not all salesp. He could tell the Senators that the thirteenth, the fourteenth and the fifteenth amendments would be as firmly fixed in practice as they were now in theory, and that all the people of this country will have the free exercise of the rights secured to them by flose amendments. The trouble in those States has been that the minority always ruled them down to the close of the war, and the trouble is that they cannot continue to rule them. There had been a great deal of talk on this floor about despotism. The real despotism was the despotism of the White Leaguers, who wish to right things which they do not like in their own way, not the cerurences of yesterday, whether the White Leaguers had, in absolute defiance of the laws of Louisiana, undertaken to surry the control of the Legislature. The laws of Louisiana were something with which the Federal Government had nothing to do. Mr. E. then read the telegram of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, setting forth the disregard of law existing in Louisiana. Further, in commenting on affaire in Louisiana, he said that it grew out of a spirit of opposition to the theory and practice of the amendments obsolete is making a great mistake.

Mr. EDMUNDE many times, and be had no doubt Mr. EDMUNDE many the had been in the Senate he had been in the Senate he had head of had no doubt ments obsolete is making a great mistage.

Mr. THURMAN said in the five years he had been in the Senate he had beard this speech of Mr. Eddung he may times, and he had no doubt it had been heard in every town and hamlet in Vermont. It was the same invocation of hate and revenge. Suppose there had been murders and assays in the suppose there had been murders and assays in a time to do with this resolution, which merely asked whether, in defiance of the Constitution and the laws, the army of the United States has forcibly interfered with the organization of a State Legislature? But so it is, whenever any isquiry is proposed it is met with the cry of Ku-Klux, white Lesgues, assassing, &c. But this won't do; the people are tired of it. An outrage mill was set up last summer, with the Attorney General as chief miller, but at the elections the poople showed that they ware tired of it.

Further discussion ensued, participated in by Messra. Boov and others.

LVING AS A FINE ART.

LYING AS A FINE ART.

Mr. MORTON said he welcomed this resolution, but he wanted it enlarged somewhat. He was glad that we had come to a point that the on thousand Hes sent up from Louisiana about he murders committed there would be exposed. There was no evidence to show that the Conservatives had carried the election, except the mere words of the White League murderers and the agents of the Southern Associated Press. A murderer would He, and It was now almost an anium "to He like an agent of the Southern Associated Press."

Pending further discussion, the Senate, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned. LVING AS A PINE ART

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. from Pennsylvania, elected to fill the vacane caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin, appeared and was sworn in. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back Senate bill to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make

special distribution of seeds to farmers in the of the Whole. of the Whole.

Also, reported a bill to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Issue a patent

sioner of the General Land Office to issue a patent for ten acres of land near Fort Yuma, Arisona, lately held as a military reservation, and to restore the same to purchase and sale. Passed.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Mich., from the same committee, reported a bill granting right of way to the Wahatch and Jordan Valley railroad in Utah. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kan., from the same committee, reported Senate bill declaratory of the joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the absence Shawnee lands in Kansas. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to appoint a commissioner to inquire into the destruction of timber on the public lands, and to repert measures necessary to the preservation of RIGHT OF WAY. Mr. OER, of lows, from the same committee, reported a bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Oregon and Central Pacific railroad from a point at Williamnees, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon. Amended, on motion of Mr. Holman, so as to authorite Statesting Control of Mr. Holman, so as to

Amended, on motion of Mr. Holman, so as to authorize States through which the road runs to regulate rates for transportation of freight and passengers, and passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, the 12th of January was assigned to the consideration of all pending bills granting the right of way through public lands.

The morning bour having expired, Mr. WHEELER, of N. Y., moved to go into Committee of the Whole on

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. ending which, Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to go to busi-ces on the Speaker's table, so as to reach

THE SENATE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. sage.
Mr. FLDREDGE, of Wis., suggested that a day had better be fixed for the consideration of Mr. LLBERGE Bred for the consideration of that bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., inquired why the committee could not report their bill at once without going to the table. He did not propose to give the opportunity for passing the Sanate bill.

Mr. Wekelen's motion was agreed to—yeas 99,

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS The House then wens into committee; Mr. Wilson, of lows, in the chair.
The total sum recommended by the bill is \$27,701,100.
Mr. WHEELER made a brief explanation of mar. While Learn made a brief explanation of the bill, and said its policy was, as the bill of last year was, to limit the enlisted men of the army to twenty-five thousand men, which force he and the committee thought was ample for all military purposes.

THE LOUISIANA INTERJECTION. THE LOUISIANA INTREJECTION.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wia, Inquired whether
the gentleman had taken the fact into consideration that the army was employed in some of the
States—as, for instance, in New Orleans—and
whether, if that was continued, it would not be
necessary to increase the force.

Mr. WHEELER said that questions like those
at New Orleans would be settled in the intervention of the army. at New Orleans would be settled in the intervention of the army.

Mr. ELDREDGE replied that it was not done, however, for the army was at New Orleans and is there now. Does the gentleman know that there are 1,800 armed men there organizing the Louisians Legislature?

Mr. WHEELER said perhaps twice that number would be required, but that question was foreign to the purposes of this bill. He then further briefly explained the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., inquired whether the army could not with safety be reduced to less than 25,000 men.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., inquired whether the army could not with safety be reduced to less than 25.00 men.

Mr. WHEELER said if the number of enlisted men was reduced it would be nocessary to reduce the whole organization. He did not think there should be more men than could be activaly employed, for all knew that enlisted men were better when employed than when idle.

Mr. ELDHEDGE. For instance, their manner of employment at New Urleans, in organizing a Legislature.

Mr. BEUK, of Ky., said he had the same complaint to make here that he had made when the naval appropriation bill was under consideration, vir. that an attempt was made to pass the bill in the absence of the official documents. He had been unable to obtain any paper showing the

the absence of the official documents. He had been unable to obtain any paper showing the operations of the army during the past year, and he was entitled to know all that. He would not not not to the dark, nor vote a dollar until he know how the army had been employed last year. He made this objection in good faith, for he believed that these occuments had been purposely withhold—whether for a good or a bad purpose, he was not prepared to say.

A few days ago Gen. Emery is reported to have sworn before the committee investigating affairs at New Orleans that during the last summer the army was employed in civil affairs in New Orleans, under orders emanating directly from the the Attorney General of the United States. If that was so, he (Mr. Bucu) desired the fact to appear from the official documents, so that articles of impeachment might be preferred against that was so, ne tank official documents, so that ar appear from the official documents, so that ar the Attorney General. If Gen. Emory's state ment is shown to be correct, we should reach ou for the Department officer who had thus prost tuted his powers, instead of voting appropriation for the army. He had a right to these documens before he voted away the money of his constit ents. If the Attorney General was wrongly a consed the documents would show it, and the cou-

for the army. He had a right to these documents before he voted away the money of his constituents. If the Attorney General was wrongly accused the documents would show it, and the country should know the fact.

Mr. WHEELEB conceded the gentleman's right to have these documents before voting on the bill. But as the gentleman and voted to go into Committee of the Whole he (Mr. Withix.nn) rupposed he knew all about the bill, and was prepared to vote on it.

Mr. Bell K. ((interrupting.) wait he had voted to go into Committ 3 of the Whole, because he